

Horizontal barriers with injection cream

APPLICATION ADVICE

The WTA-certified injection cream Oxal HSC can be used to create a pressure less injection horizontal barrier in masonry up to 95 % degree of moisture penetration.

Substrate Preparation: Remove old plaster. Damaged joints need to be scratched 2 cm deep. Open joints are filled with Oxal SPM or Oxal PGP. The wall surfaces are provided (sealing) with the mineral sealing slurry Oxal DS-HS up to 30 cm above the bore-hole level.

Drilling: The holes are made in a single row with a distance of 12.5 cm (minimum 10 cm), preferably horizontal drilling in the joint. The drill holes in the masonry are 12 mm diameters and up to 2 cm depth. Maximum thickness of the wall, with one-sided drilling, is 60 cm. The drill holes must be blown with oil-free compressed air before injection. Any possible static deterioration of the masonry has to be clarified by a structural engineer before to start to work.

Injection: Introduce the injection pipe as deep as possible and then fill the boreholes with the injection cream through slow squeezing and pulling movement ensuring a complete filling.

After treatment and cleaning: In order to avoid the evaporation of active ingredients, the boreholes need to be closed with Oxal SPM as promptly as possible after injection.

Application tools: The cream can be injected by a simple hand pump or a press including a long pipe. Feed pumps (eg. Dittmann DCE Desol CR-Fix) can be used to fill the boreholes with injection pipe.

Sealing joint for a wall-/ floor connection: At the wall / floor connection is an approx. 4x4 cm wide coving on base plate incorporated. Subsequently, the masonry will be carefully cleaned. The coving is closed with Oxal SPM.

Coving: The coving should be made over the transition area of the wall / floor, with minimum 5 cm radius, using the repair mortal Oxal SPM.

Sealing slurries application: The inner surface of the exterior wall needs to be sealed through a horizontal barrier built with the sealing slurry Oxal DS-HS. The sealing slurry is drawn about 30 cm on the bottom plate. The sealing slurry is applied (in grout or spray) on a slightly pre-wetted substrate in at least two layers "fresh on fresh" (first layer is applied with a wide brush).

Plastering: The spatter dash coat Oxal VSM can be thrown like a net onto the entire surface of the last layer of matt damp sealing slurry. The Oxal white restauration render will be applied after an appropriate curing.

Note: The information contained in this data sheet is based on our experience and is correct to the best of our knowledge. It is, however, not binding. It will need to be adapted to the requirements of the individual structure, to the specific application and to non-standard local conditions. Application-specific conditions must be checked in advance by the planning engineer/specifier and, where different from the standard conditions indicated, will require individual approval. Technical advice provided by MC's specialist consultants does not replace the need for a planning review by the client or its agents in respect of the history of the building or structure. Subject to this prerequisite, we are liable for the correctness of this information within the framework of our terms and conditions of sale and delivery. Recommendations of our employees deviating from the information given in our data sheets are only binding for us if they are confirmed in writing. In all cases, the generally accepted rules and practices reflecting the current state of the art must be observed. The information given in this technical data sheets valid for the relevant foreign country must be observed. The latest technical data sheet shall apply to the exclusion of previous, duly superseded versions; the date of issue in the footer must be observed. The latest technical data sheet shall apply to the exclusion of previous, duly superseded versions; the date of issue in the footer must be observed. The latest technical data sheet shall downloaded from our website. [2300018907]